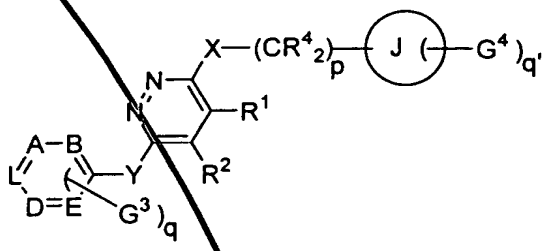
WE CLAIM:

1. A compound having the generalized structural formula

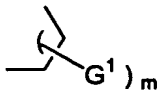


wherein

R^1 and R^2 :

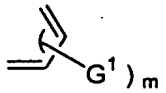
i) independently represent H or lower alkyl;

ii) together form a bridge of structure



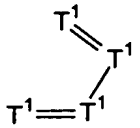
wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms;

iii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms; or

iv) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one or two ring members T^1 are N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 4; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;

- halogen;
- alkyl;
- cycloalkyl;
- lower alkenyl;
- lower cycloalkenyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- cyano-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- phenyl lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkylamino;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- cyano-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;

- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- -$OCOR^6$;
- -COR^6;
- -CO_2R^6;
- -$CON(R^6)_2$;
- -CH_2OR^3;
- -NO_2 ;
- -CN;
- amidino;
- guanidino;
- sulfo;
- -B(OH)2 ;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- -OCO_2R^3;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- -$S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- -$S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- -CHO;
- -$OCON(R^6)_2$;
- -$NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- -$NR^3CON(R^6)_2$

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- alkyl;

- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

R^4 is H, halogen, or lower alkyl;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

Sub A1

X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NH;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- $-(CR^4_2)_n-S(O)_p-$(5-membered heteroaryl)$-(CR^4_2)_s-$;
- $-(CR^4_2)_n-C(G^2)(R^4)-(CR^4_2)_s-$;

  wherein

  n and s are each independently 0 or an integer of 1 – 2; and

  G^2 is selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, and $-CH_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)-$;
- $-S(O)_2-$;
- $-SCH_2-$;
- $-S(O)CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)_2CH_2-$;
- $-CH_2S(O)-$; and
- $-CH_2S(O)_2-$

A and D independently represent N or CH;

B and E independently represent N or CH;

L represents N or CH;

with the provisos that

a) the total number of N atoms in the ring containing A, B, D, E, and L is 1, 2, or 3; and

b) when L represents CH, at least one of A and D is an N atom;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkyl;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$;

Sub A1

J is a ring selected from the group consisting of

- aryl;
- pyridyl; and
- cycloalkyl;

q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on ring J and is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

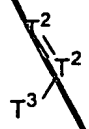
- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- cycloalkyl;
- lower alkenyl;
- lower cycloalkenyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- cyano-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- phenyl lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkylamino;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- cyano-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;

- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- amidino;
- guanidino;
- sulfo;
- -B(OH)2 ;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- $-OCO_2R^3$;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- -CHO;

Sub A1

- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of ring J, said bridges having the structures:

a)



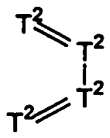
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



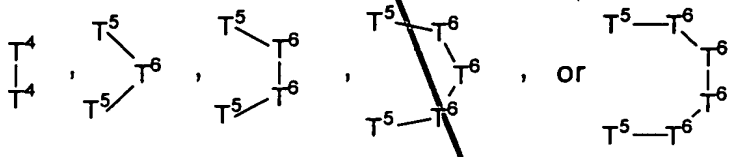
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

with the proviso that a maximum of two bridge atoms T^2 may be N ; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^2; and

c)



wherein

each T^4, T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^4 or T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) when one T^4 is O, S, or NR^3, the other T^4 is CR^4G^4 or $C(R^4)_2$;

ii) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

iii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

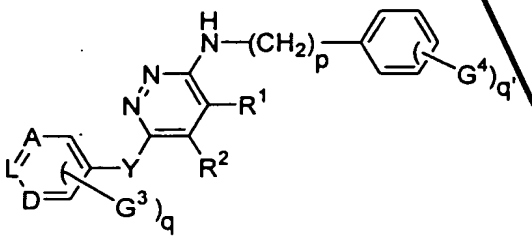
and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 7 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 5 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, lower alkanoyloxy, $-CO_2R^3$, -CHO, $-CH_2OR^3$, $-OCO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, $-OCO\ N(R^6)_2$, $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, amidino, guanidino, mercapto, sulfo, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

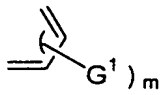
2. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

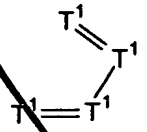
R^1 and R^2 :

i) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms; or

ii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one of the ring members T^1 is N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 2; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;

- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- lower alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

p is 0 or 1;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- $-(CH_2)_n-S(O)_p-$(5-membered heteroaryl)$-(CH_2)_s-$;
- $-(CH_2)_n-C(G^2)(H)-(CH_2)_s-$;

  wherein

  n and s are each independently 0 or 1; and

  G^2 is selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, and $-CH_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- -S(O)- ;
- $-S(O)_2-$;
- $-SCH_2-$;
- $-S(O)CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)_2CH_2-$;

- $-CH_2S(O)-$; and
- $-CH_2S(O)_2-$

A and D independently represent N or CH;

L represents N or CH;

with the provisos that

a) the total number of N atoms in the ring containing A, D, and L is 1 or 2; and

b) when L represents CH, at least one of A and D is an N atom;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkyl;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on the phenyl ring and is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;

Sub A1

- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of the phenyl ring, said bridges having the structures:

a)

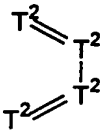
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



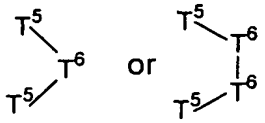
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

with the proviso that a maximum of two bridge atoms T^2 may be N ; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2; and

c)



wherein

each T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

ii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

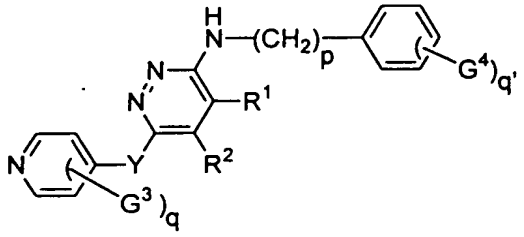
and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 7 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 2 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, lower alkanoyloxy, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CH_2OR^3$, $-OCO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, $-OCO\,N(R^6)_2$, $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

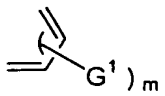
3. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

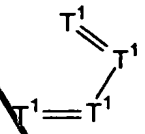
R^1 and R^2 :

i) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms, and any group G^1 is located on a non-terminal atom of the bridge; or

ii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one of the ring members T^1 is N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 2; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- $-OR^6$ wherein R6 represents lower alkyl;
- $-NO_2$;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- lower alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

p is 0 or 1;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- $-S(O)_p$-(5-membered heteroaryl)-;
- -C(CN)(H)- ;
- $-O-CH_2-$;

- -S(O)- ; and
- $-S(O)_2-$;

q is 0 or 1;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkyl;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;

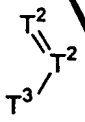
q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on the phenyl ring and is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- halogen;
- lower alkyl;
- halogen-substituted lower alkyl;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;

- -CN;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of the phenyl ring, said bridges having the structures:

a)



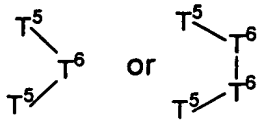
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



wherein

each T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

ii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 - 6 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 2 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, and cyano;

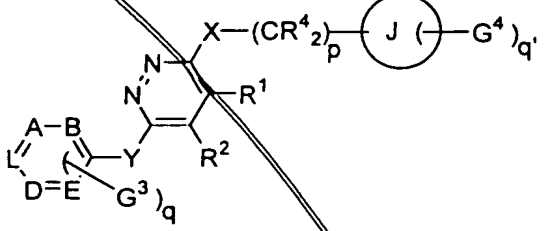
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5. A method of treating a mammal having a condition characterized by abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermiability processes, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of claim 1 which is effective to treat said condition.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein said condition is tumor growth; retinopathy, including diabetic retinopathy, ischemic retinal-vein occlusion, retinopathy of prematurity, and age-related macular degeneration; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; or a bullous disorder associated with subepidermal blister formation, including bullous pemphigoid, erythema multiforme, and dermatitis herpetiformis.

7. A compound having the generalized structural formula

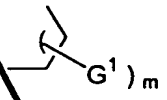


wherein

R^1 and R^2 :

i) independently represent H or lower alkyl;

ii) together form a bridge of structure

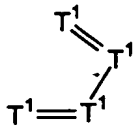


wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms;

iii) together form a bridge of structure

wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms; or

iv) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one or two ring members T^1 are N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 4; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- cycloalkyl;
- lower alkenyl;
- lower cycloalkenyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;

- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- cyano-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- phenyl lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkylamino;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- cyano-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- amidino;

- guanidino;
- sulfo;
- -B(OH)2 ;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- $-OCO_2R^3$;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- -CHO;
- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

R^4 is H, halogen, or lower alkyl;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NH;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkylene, optionally substituted by OH or OAcyl;
- $-CH_2-O-$;
- $-CH_2-S-$;
- $-CH_2-NH-$;
- -O- ;
- -S- ;
- -NH- ;
- $-(CR^4{}_2)_n-S(O)_p-$(5-membered heteroaryl)$-(CR^4{}_2)_s-$;
- $-(CR^4{}_2)_n-C(G^2)(R^4)-(CR^4{}_2)_s-$;

  wherein

  n and s are each independently 0 or an integer of 1 – 2; and

  G^2 is selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, and $-CH_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- -S(O)- ;
- $-S(O)_2-$;
- $-SCH_2-$;
- $-S(O)CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)_2CH_2-$;
- $-CH_2S(O)-$; and
- $-CH_2S(O)_2-$

A and D independently represent N or CH;

B and E independently represent N or CH;

L represents N or CH;

with the provisos that

a) the total number of N atoms in the ring containing A, B, D, E, and L is 1, 2, or 3; and

b) when L represents CH, at least one of A and D is an N atom;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

Sub A3

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$;

J is a ring selected from the group consisting of

- aryl;

- pyridyl; and
- cycloalkyl;

q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on ring J and is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

Sub A3

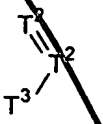
- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- cycloalkyl;
- lower alkenyl;
- lower cycloalkenyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- cyano-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- phenyl lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkylamino;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- cyano-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;

- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- amidino;
- guanidino;
- sulfo;
- -B(OH)2 ;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- $-OCO_2R^3$;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- -CHO;
- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;

Sub A3

- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of ring J, said bridges having the structures:

a)



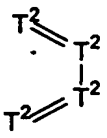
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



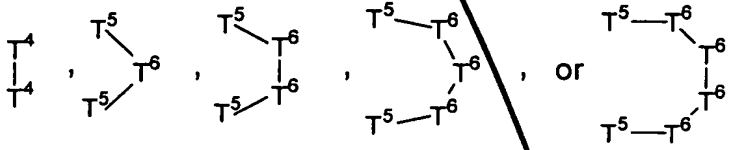
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

with the proviso that a maximum of two bridge atoms T^2 may be N ; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^2; and

c)



wherein

each T^4, T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^4 or T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) when one T^4 is O, S, or NR^3, the other T^4 is CR^4G^4 or $C(R^4)_2$;

ii) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

iii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

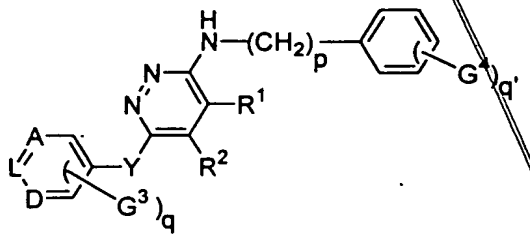
and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 7 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 5 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, lower alkanoyloxy, $-CO_2R^3$, -CHO, $-CH_2OR^3$, $-OCO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, $-OCO\ N(R^6)_2$, $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, amidino, guanidino, mercapto, sulfo, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

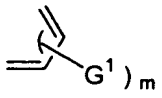
8. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

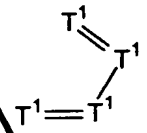
R^1 and R^2 :

i) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms; or

ii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one of the ring members T^1 is N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 2; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;

- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

Sub A3

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- lower alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

p is 0 or 1;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkylene, optionally substituted by OH or OAcyl;
- $-CH_2-O-$;
- $-CH_2-S-$;
- $-CH_2-NH-$;
- -O- ;
- -S- ;
- -NH- ;
- $-(CH_2)_n-S(O)_p-$(5-membered heteroaryl)$-(CH_2)_s-$;
- $-(CH_2)_n-C(G^2)(H)-(CH_2)_s-$;

wherein

n and s are each independently 0 or 1; and

G^2 is selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, and $-CH_2N(R^6)_2$;

- $-O-CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)-$;
- $-S(O)_2-$;
- $-SCH_2-$;
- $-S(O)CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)_2CH_2-$;
- $-CH_2S(O)-$; and
- $-CH_2S(O)_2-$

A and D independently represent N or CH;

L represents N or CH;

with the provisos that

a) the total number of N atoms in the ring containing A, D, and L is 1 or 2; and

b) when L represents CH, at least one of A and D is an N atom;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;

- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- -S(O)$_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- -S(O)$_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

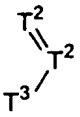
q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on the phenyl ring and is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- -N(R^6)$_2$;
- -NR^3COR^6;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- -OR^6;
- -SR^6;
- -S(O)R^6;
- -S(O)$_2$$R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- -OCOR^6;

- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of the phenyl ring, said bridges having the structures:

a)



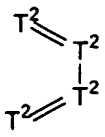
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CHG^4, $C(H)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



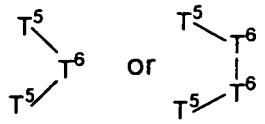
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

with the proviso that a maximum of two bridge atoms T^2 may be N ; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2; and

c)



wherein

each T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CHG^4, $C(H)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

ii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

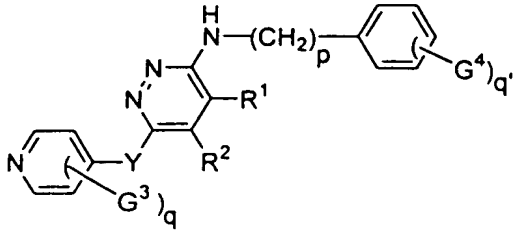
and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 7 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 2 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, lower alkanoyloxy, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CH_2OR^3$, $-OCO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, $-OCO\,N(R^6)_2$, $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

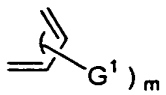
9. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

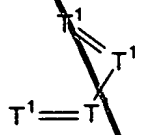
R^1 and R^2 :

i) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms, and any group G^1 is located on a non-terminal atom of the bridge; or

ii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one of the ring members T^1 is N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 2; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- $-OR^6$ wherein R6 represents lower alkyl;
- $-NO_2$;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- lower alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

p is 0 or 1;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkylene, optionally substituted by OH;
- $-CH_2-O-$;
- -S- ;
- -NH- ;
- $-S(O)_p$-(5-membered heteroaryl)-;
- -C(CN)(H)- ;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- -S(O)- ; and
- $-S(O)_2-$;

q is 0 or 1;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;

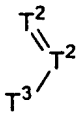
q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on the phenyl ring and is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- halogen;
- lower alkyl;
- halogen-substituted lower alkyl;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;

- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^6$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of the phenyl ring, said bridges having the structures:

a)



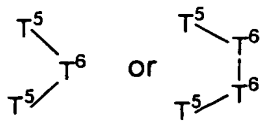
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



wherein

each T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

ii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 6 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 2 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, and cyano;

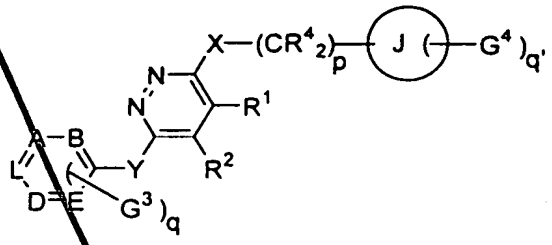
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 7 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A method of treating a mammal having a condition characterized by abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermiability processes, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of claim 7 which is effective to treat said condition.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said condition is tumor growth; retinopathy, including diabetic retinopathy, ischemic retinal-vein occlusion, retinopathy of prematurity, and age-related macular degeneration; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; or a bullous disorder associated with subepidermal blister formation, including bullous pemphigoid, erythema multiforme, and dermatitis herpetiformis.

13. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

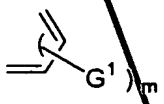
R^1 and R^2 :

i) independently represent H or lower alkyl;

ii) together form a bridge of structure

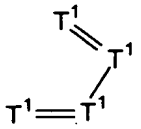
wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms;

iii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms; or

iv) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one or two ring members T^1 are N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 4; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- cycloalkyl;

Sub AS

- lower alkenyl;
- lower cycloalkenyl;
- halogen-substituted alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkyl;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkyl;
- hydroxy-substituted alkyl;
- cyano-substituted alkyl;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- phenyl lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- halogen-substituted alkylamino;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- cyano-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- phenyl-lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;

- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- amidino;
- guanidino;
- sulfo;
- -B(OH)2 ;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
  - optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- $-OCO_2R^3$;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- -CHO;
- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

R^4 is H, halogen, or lower alkyl;

p is 0, 1, or 2;

X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, and NH;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkylene, optionally substituted by OH or OAcyl;
- $-CH_2-O-$;
- $-CH_2-S-$;
- $-CH_2-NH-$;
- -O- ;
- -S- ;
- -NH- ;
- $-(CR^4_2)_n-S(O)_p-$(5-membered heteroaryl)$-(CR^4_2)_s-$;
- $-(CR^4_2)_n-C(G^2)(R^4)-(CR^4_2)_s-$;

  wherein

  n and s are each independently 0 or an integer of 1 – 2; and

  G^2 is selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, and $-CH_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- -S(O)- ;
- $-S(O)_2-$;
- $-SCH_2-$;
- $-S(O)CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)_2CH_2-$;
- $-CH_2S(O)-$; and
- $-CH_2S(O)_2-$

A and D independently represent N or CH;

B and E independently represent N or CH;

L represents N or CH;

with the provisos that

a) the total number of N atoms in the ring containing A, B, D, E, and L is 1, 2, or 3; and

b) when L represents CH, at least one of A and D is an N atom;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkyl;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- carboxy-substituted alkyl;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkyl;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CH_2OR^3$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted saturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted partially unsaturated heterocyclyl;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$;

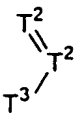
J is a ring selected from the group consisting of

- aryl;
- pyridyl; and
- cycloalkyl;

q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on ring J and is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, and G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- -CHO;
- $-OCON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3CO_2R^6$;
- $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of ring J, said bridges having the structures:

a)



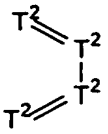
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



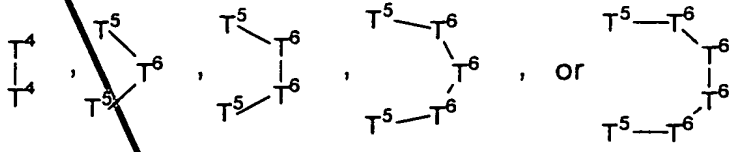
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

with the proviso that a maximum of two bridge atoms T^2 may be N ; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^2; and

c)



wherein

each T^4, T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to ring J is achieved via terminal atoms T^4 or T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) when one T^4 is O, S, or NR^3, the other T^4 is CR^4G^4 or $C(R^4)_2$;

ii) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

iii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 is O, the other T^5 is S, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$ or NR^3 ;

iv) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

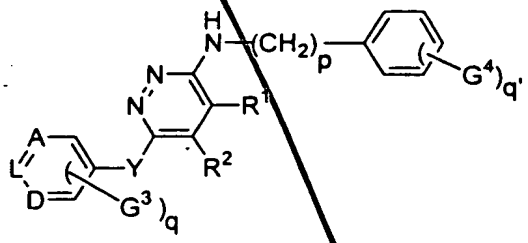
and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 7 ring atoms; and

when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 5 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, lower alkanoyloxy, $-CO_2R^3$, -CHO, $-CH_2OR^3$, $-OCO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, $-OCO\ N(R^6)_2$, $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, amidino, guanidino, mercapto, sulfo, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

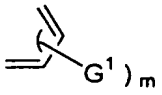
14. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

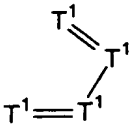
R^1 and R^2 :

i) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms; or

ii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one of the ring members T^1 is N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 2; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;

- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- alkyl;
- amino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N,N-di-lower alkylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- N-lower alkanoylamino-substituted alkylamino;
- hydroxy-substituted alkylamino;
- carboxy-substituted alkylamino;
- lower alkoxycarbonyl-substituted alkylamino;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- halogenated lower alkoxy;
- halogenated lower alkylthio;
- halogenated lower alkylsulfonyl;
- $-OCOR^6$;
- $-COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-NO_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- lower alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

p is 0 or 1;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkylene, optionally substituted by OH or OAcyl;
- $-CH_2-O-$;
- $-CH_2-S-$;
- $-CH_2-NH-$;
- $-O-$;
- $-S-$;
- $-NH-$;
- $-(CH_2)_n-S(O)_p-$(5-membered heteroaryl)$-(CH_2)_s-$;
- $-(CH_2)_n-C(G^2)(H)-(CH_2)_s-$;

  wherein

  n and s are each independently 0 or 1; and

  G^2 is selected from the group consisting of -CN, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, and $-CH_2N(R^6)_2$;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)-$;
- $-S(O)_2-$;
- $-SCH_2-$;
- $-S(O)CH_2-$;
- $-S(O)_2CH_2-$;
- $-CH_2S(O)-$; and
- $-CH_2S(O)_2-$

A and D independently represent N or CH;

L represents N or CH;

with the provisos that

a) the total number of N atoms in the ring containing A, D, and L is 1 or 2; and

b) when L represents CH, at least one of A and D is an N atom;

q is 0, 1, or 2;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkyl;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- $-OR^6$;
- $-SR^6$;
- $-S(O)R^6$;
- $-S(O)_2R^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;
- -CN;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryl;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);

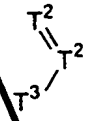
q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on the phenyl ring and is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);

- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of the phenyl ring, said bridges having the structures:

a)



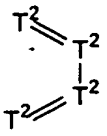
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CHG^4, $C(H)_2$, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



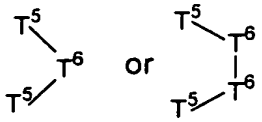
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

with the proviso that a maximum of two bridge atoms T^2 may be N ; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2; and

c)



wherein

each T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

ii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 is O, the other T^5 is S, CHG^4, CH_2 or NR^3 ;

iii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

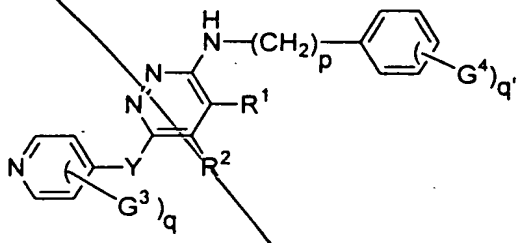
and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 7 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 2 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, lower alkanoyloxy, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CH_2OR^3$, $-OCO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, $-OCO\ N(R^6)_2$, $-NR^3CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

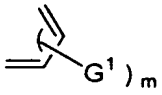
15. A compound having the generalized structural formula



wherein

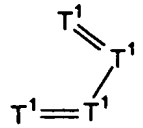
R^1 and R^2:

i) together form a bridge of structure



wherein binding is achieved via the terminal carbon atoms, and any group G^1 is located on a non-terminal atom of the bridge; or

ii) together form a bridge of structure



wherein one of the ring members T^1 is N and the others are CH, and binding is achieved via the terminal atoms; and

wherein

m is 0 or an integer 1 – 2; and

G^1 is a substituent independently selected from the group consisting of

- $-N(R^6)_2$;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- halogen;
- $-OR^6$ wherein R6 represents lower alkyl;
- $-NO_2$;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;

R^3 is H or lower alkyl;

R^6 is independently selected from the group consisting of

- H;
- lower alkyl;
- optionally substituted aryl;
- optionally substituted aryl lower alkyl; and

p is 0 or 1;

Y is selected from the group consisting of

- lower alkylene, optionally substituted by OH;
- $-CH_2-O-$;
- -S- ;

- -NH- ;
- $-S(O)_p$-(5-membered heteroaryl)-;
- -C(CN)(H)- ;
- $-O-CH_2-$;
- -S(O)- ; and
- $-S(O)_2-$;

Sub B1

q is 0 or 1;

G^3 is selected from the group consisting of

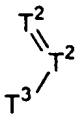
- lower alkyl;
- $-NR^3COR^6$;
- $-CO_2R^6$;
- $-CON(R^6)_2$;
- $-S(O)_2N(R^6)_2$;

q' represents the number of substituents G^4 on the phenyl ring, and is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

G^4 moieties are selected from the group consisting of

- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl;
- optionally substituted heteroaryloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroaryl);
- optionally substituted heteroarylalkyloxy;
- $-S(O)_p$(optionally substituted heteroarylalkyl);
- fused ring-forming bridges attached to and connecting adjacent positions of the phenyl ring, said bridges having the structures:

a)



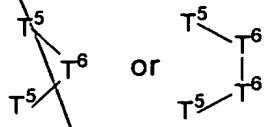
wherein

each T^2 independently represents N, CH, or CG^4;

T^3 represents S, O, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^2 and T^3;

b)



wherein

each T^5, and T^6 independently represents O, S, CHG^4, CH_2, or NR^3; and

binding to the phenyl ring is achieved via terminal atoms T^5 ;

with the provisos that:

i) a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms may contain a maximum of two heteroatoms O, S, or N; and

ii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 is O, the other T^5 is S, CR^4G^4, $C(R^4)_2$ or NR^3 ;

iii) in a bridge comprising T^5 and T^6 atoms, when one T^5 group and one T^6 group are O atoms, or two T^6 groups are O atoms, said O atoms are separated by at least one carbon atom;

and with the further provisos that:

- in G^1, G^2, G^3, and G^4, when two groups R^6 are each alkyl and located on the same N atom they may be linked by a bond, an O, an S, or NR^3 to form a N-containing heterocycle of 5 – 6 ring atoms; and

- when an aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl ring is optionally substituted, that ring may bear up to 2 substituents which are independently selected from the group consisting of amino, mono-loweralkyl-substituted amino, di-loweralkyl-substituted amino, lower alkanoylamino, halogeno, lower alkyl, halogenated lower alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkylthio, halogenated lower alkoxy, halogenated lower alkylthio, $-CO_2R^3$, $-CON(R^6)_2$, nitro, and cyano;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 13 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Sub A6

17. A method of treating a mammal having a condition characterized by abnormal angiogenesis or hyperpermiability processes, comprising administering to said mammal an amount of a compound of claim 13 which is effective to treat said condition.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said condition is tumor growth; retinopathy, including diabetic retinopathy, ischemic retinal-vein occlusion, retinopathy of prematurity, and age-related macular degeneration; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; or a bullous disorder associated with subepidermal blister formation, including bullous pemphigoid, erythema multiforme, and dermatitis herpetiformis.

Sub A7

19. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

a) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid methylamide;

b) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid amide;

c) 1-(4-chlorophenylamino)-4-(3-pyridylmethoxy)phthalazine;

d) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-yloxymethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid methylamide;

e) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-yloxymethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid amide;

f) 4-[4-(3-Bromophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]-pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid methylamide;

g) 4-[4-(3-Bromophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]-pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid amide;

h) 1-(4-chlorophenylamino)-4-[(2-phenyl-4-pyridyl)methyl]phthalazine;

i) 1-[4-(4-pyridyloxy)phenylamino]-4-(4-pyridylmethyl)phthalazine;

j) 1-(indan-5-ylamino)-4-(4-pyridylmethyl)phthalazine;

k) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid methylamide dihydrochloride;

l) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid methylamide dimethanesulfonate;

Sub A7

m) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]pyridin2-yl carboxylic acid amide dihydrochloride;

n) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-ylmethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid amide dimethanesulfonate;

o) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-yloxymethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid amide dihydrochloride;

p) 4-[4-(4-Chlorophenylamino)phthalazin-1-yloxymethyl]pyridin-2-yl carboxylic acid amide dimethanesulfonate;

q) 1-(4-chlorophenylamino)-4-[5-(4-pyridyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazolyl-3-ylthio]phthalazine;

r) 1-(4-isopropylphenylamino)-4-[5-(4-pyridyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazolyl-3-ylthio]phthalazine

s) 1-(4-chlorophenylamino)-4-(4-pyridylsufonyl)phthalazine;

t) 1-(4-chlorophenylamino)-4-(4-pyridylsufinyl)phthalazine;

u) 1-(4-chlorophenylamino)-4-(4-pyridylmethoxy)pyridazine;

v) 1-(indan-5-ylamino)-4-(4-pyridylcyanomethyl)phthalazine; and

w) 1-(benzothiazol-6-ylamino)-4-(4-pyridylcyanomethyl)phthalazine.

add A8